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ABSTRACT

Intended for use by students at any level above grade 2, this practice book helps students recognize and correct sentence fragments, edit sentences for subject-verb agreement, use nouns and pronouns correctly, use present and past tense, and capitalize and punctuate sentences and abbreviations. The book also introduces students to the correct format for a friendly letter. The book is self-paced so that students may use it independently, and answers are provided for exercises so that students can check on their own work. Readability of the book has been carefully controlled for younger students, but the approach and design of the book make it useful for older students or students who speak English as a second language. (RS)

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Practice Book B

Sentence Structure

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Nouns, Verbs, Pronouns

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Mechanics

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GRAMMAR

Practice Book B

Sentence Structure • Nouns, Verbs, Pronouns
Mechanics • Editing for Clear Writing

Authors: Molly Rodgers
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INTRODUCTION

Grammar is the science of language. It is the tool with which students refine and perfect their working knowledge of language. Knowing the basics of grammar allows them to speak and write according to accepted norms. They learn to use words correctly, according to established rules of standard usage. This knowledge can then be applied to all written and spoken communication.

This practice book helps students use the rules of grammar to communicate clearly. Students learn to recognize and correct sentence fragments, edit sentences for subject-verb agreement, use nouns and pronouns correctly, use present and past tense, and capitalize and punctuate sentences and abbreviations. Finally, students are introduced to the correct format for a friendly letter and are encouraged to write their own friendly letter.

Grammar Practice Book B is intended for use by students at any level above Grade 2. Readability has been carefully controlled for younger students, but the approach and design make the book useful for older, language-delayed students or students who speak English as a second language.

The book may be used in the classroom as a supplement to a basal program. Or it may be used at home by students who need practice. The book is self-paced so that students may use it independently. Answers are provided in the back of the book so students can check their own work.

Pages build confidence through immediate success; the size of the page is "student-friendly," not intimidating. Occasional check-up exercises are provided to remind students to check over their work before looking at the answers. They have an opportunity to revise their answers before checking the page. Helpful hints and clues assist students in completing the page.

Students using the Essential Learning Products *Grammar Practice Books* have the opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of standard speech patterns, increase self-esteem upon successful completion, and improve their performance on the grammar and usage sections of standardized tests.

CONTENTS

SENTENCES 4
Kinds of sentences 5
Parts of sentences 9
Sentence fragments 14

VERBS 16
Action verbs and linking verbs 17
Verb *be* 22
Present tense 24
Past tense 25
Past tense of *be* 30
Verb phrases 32
Helping verbs 32
Verb *have* 36
Verb *do* 38
Subject-verb agreement 41
Verb contractions 44

NOUNS 47
Singular and plural nouns 54
Proper nouns 58
Possessive nouns 60

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES . . 65

PRONOUNS 72

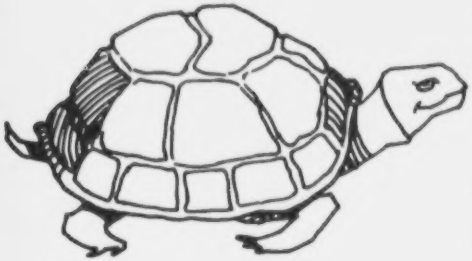
CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION 78
Capitalizing and punctuating sentences 78
Capitalizing proper nouns 81
Capitalizing the pronoun *I* 83
Capitalizing and punctuating titles and initials 84
Capitalizing place names 86
Abbreviations for addresses 88
Abbreviations for measurements 89

LETTER WRITING 91

ANSWERS 94

SENTENCES

A sentence is a group of words that tells about something or someone. It has a naming part and a telling or action part.



The turtle crawled through the grass.

This is a sentence. It tells about the turtle.

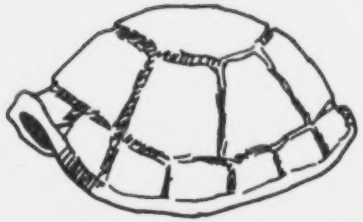
naming part	action part
The turtle	crawled through the grass.

The naming part names the turtle. The action or telling part tells about the turtle.

Now look at this group of words.

a hard shell

This is only part of a sentence. It does not tell anything about a hard shell. You need to add a telling or action part to make it a sentence.



A hard shell protects the turtle.

Now it is a sentence.

One kind of sentence is a *telling* sentence. It gives information. A telling sentence ends with a period.

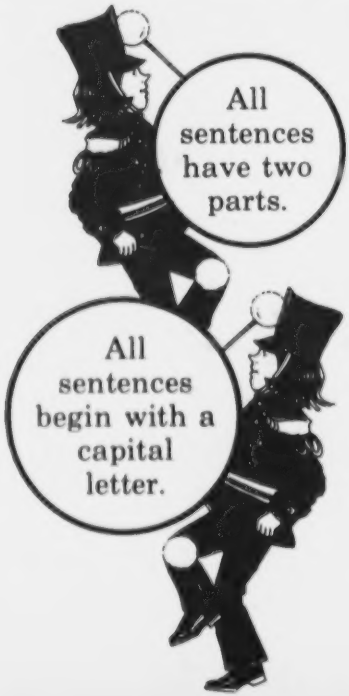
The turtle lives near the river.
It moves very slowly.

Another kind of sentence is an *asking* sentence. It asks a question. An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

How long do turtles live?
Can a turtle swim?

A third kind of sentence is a *command.* It gives an order. A command ends with a period.

Put the turtle in the water.
Look at its short legs.



Write **T** if the sentence is a telling sentence.
Write **A** if the sentence is an asking sentence.
Write **C** if the sentence is a command.

1. How good is your memory? _____
2. I can remember everything. _____
3. Close your eyes. _____
4. What color is my T-shirt? _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember what a telling sentence does?
Did you remember what an asking sentence does?
Did you remember what a command does?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 7.**
☐ **No** **Go back to page 5 and check again.**

Write **T** if the sentence is a telling sentence.
Write **A** if the sentence is an asking sentence.
Write **C** if the sentence is a command.

1. Look at my new book of riddles. _____
2. Does Carlos like riddles? _____
3. He knows the answers to many riddles. _____
4. Answer this riddle for us. _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember what a telling sentence does?
Did you remember what an asking sentence does?
Did you remember what a command does?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 8.**
☐ **No** **Go back to page 5 and check again.**

SENTENCES

A telling sentence and a command end with a period.

An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

Write a telling sentence.

_____

_____

Write an asking sentence.

_____

_____

Write a command.

_____

_____

11

In a telling sentence, the naming part usually comes before the action or telling part.

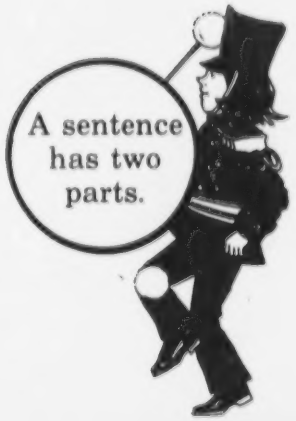
naming part	action part
Lori	can keep her skates in the closet.

naming part	action part
Your cousin	is on his way to the airport.

To change a telling sentence to an asking sentence, just move the naming part. Then capitalize the first word, and add a question mark at the end.

Can Lori keep her skates in the closet?

Is your cousin on his way to the airport?



Change these sentences from telling sentences to asking sentences. Remember to write question marks at the end of asking sentences.

Example: Josh is a good carpenter.

Is Josh a good carpenter?

1. This table is a fine piece of work.

_____

2. Josh did make it himself.

_____

Check Your Work

Did you remember to move the naming part to change a telling sentence to an asking sentence? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** Go on to page 11.
- ☐ **No** Go back to page 9 and check again.

Change these asking sentences to telling sentences.
Move the words.

Examples: May I saw the wood for you?

I may saw the wood for you.

1. Is this board long enough for a bench?

2. Will Kelly paint the bench green?

3. Can a carpenter fix that broken door?

4. Would you like a shelf over your desk?

Change each asking sentence to a command. Take out the words *Will you.* Remember to begin your sentence with a capital, and write a period at the end.

Example: Will you give Charles this message?

Give Charles this message.

1. Will you please send me a letter from your new home?

2. Will you sit down at the table?

3. Will you put on a warm jacket?

Write three sentences about the picture.
Write one telling sentence, one asking sentence, and one command.

Telling sentence:

_____

_____

Asking sentence:

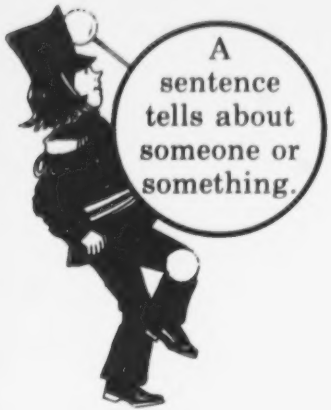
_____

_____

Command:

_____

_____



Remember that a sentence must have a naming part and an action part. If a group of words does not have both parts, it is not a sentence.

Look at these groups of words. Write **S** if the group of words is a sentence. Write **N** if the group of words is not a sentence.

1. Chester collects insects. _____

2. In the grass and trees. _____

3. Where does he keep them? _____

You can make a group of words into a sentence by adding a naming part or an action part. Look at the words above where you wrote **N.** Add words to make a sentence. Write it below.

Match each naming part with a telling or action part. Then write the sentence on the lines below. One is done for you.

Naming parts	**Telling or Action Parts**
1. All the children	• wants a horse of his own.
2. The big white horse	• watched the dancing horses.
3. Steven	• is the best part of the circus.
4. This act	• held its head up high.

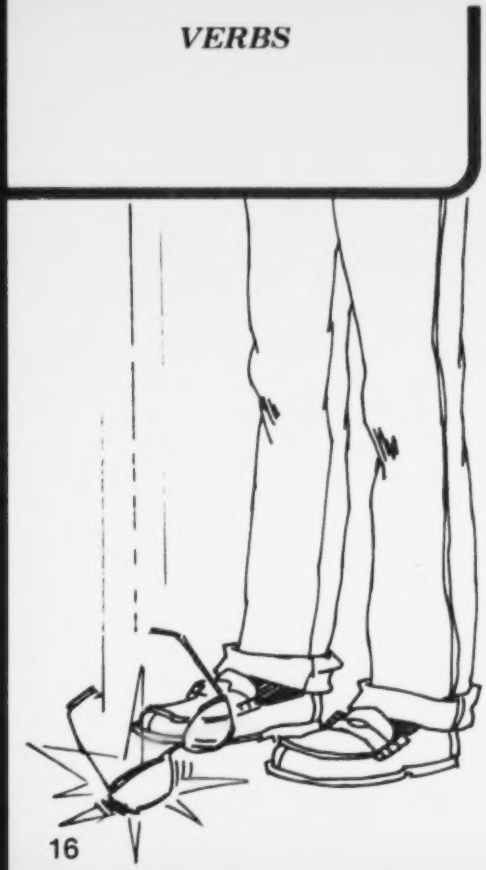
1. *All the children watched the dancing horses.*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

VERBS



A *verb* is the main word in the action or telling part of a sentence.

There are two kinds of verbs. One kind shows action.

shows action

Hal *drops* his glasses on the floor.

Verbs that show action are called *action verbs*. The action could be things you do with your body, or actions in the mind, which cannot be seen. Here are some action verbs.

give	go	do	make	run	walk
drop	sing	jump	play	throw	drink
have	think	write	watch	dig	ride
like	hold	wish	own	open	want

Another kind of verb shows being.

shows being

Hal *is* upset about his broken glasses.

Verbs that show being are called *linking verbs.* Linking verbs do not show action. Instead, they show that one thing in the sentence is the same as another.

Here are some linking verbs.

am is are was were will be

Blue *is* my favorite color.

In the sentence above, the linking verb *is* links *blue* and *my favorite color.* The verb shows that *blue* and *my favorite color* are the same thing.

The verb in each sentence is underlined for you.
Write **A** if the verb is an action verb.
Write **L** if the verb is a linking verb.

One is done for you.

1. Paula always uses a pen with red ink. **A**
2. Black ink is much darker. _____
3. Ned picked out a new pen this morning. _____
4. He was very happy with it. _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember what action verbs and linking verbs show? Check your answers in the back of the book.

☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 19.**
☐ **No** **Go back to pages 16 and 17. Check again.**

Underline the verb in each sentence.
Write **A** if the verb is an action verb.
Write **L** if the verb is a linking verb.

1. Pamela has a special new pen. _____
2. It is part of her magic act. _____
3. She wrote a message with her pen. _____
4. A few minutes later the ink was invisible. _____
5. I want a pen like that. _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember what action verbs and linking verbs show? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 20.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 16 and 17. Check again.**

VERBS

Use one of these action verbs to complete each sentence.

think take rode found swam

1. Every year we _____ our vacation at the beach.

2. I _____ about our trip for two weeks.

3. Last summer Dad _____ us a house right by the ocean.

4. The whole family _____ in the car for five hours.

23

5. On our first day I _____ in the ocean with my sister.

Write your own action verbs to complete these sentences.

1. Our family _____ a boat last summer.

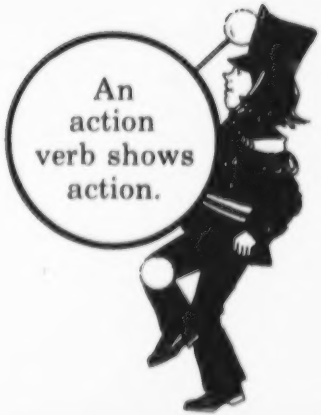
2. Dad _____ with us almost every day.

3. We _____ a picnic lunch on the beach.

4. My brother _____ peanut butter sandwiches.

5. I _____ for another month of summer.

24



The verb *be* is a linking verb. It is different from other verbs because it has special forms.

I *am* you *are* he *is* she *is* it *is*
we *are* you *are* they *are*

Write forms of *be* to complete these sentences.

1. You _____ the only one in the neighborhood with a pet rabbit.

2. I _____ lucky enough to have a pet, too.

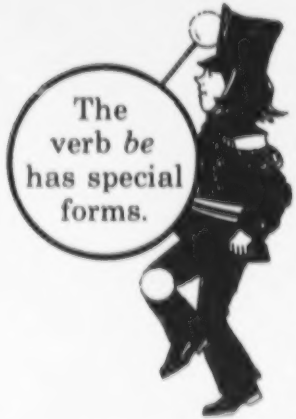
3. My pet _____ a dog named Patch.

4. My parents _____ proud of Patch.

5. He _____ friendly to everyone.

Circle the correct form of *be* to complete each sentence.

1. What kind of dog (is, am) that?
2. I (be, am) not sure.
3. Its coat (are, is) brown and white.
4. My brother Jim (is, be) an expert on dogs.
5. They (are, am) his favorite animals.
6. You (is, are) lucky.



Check Your Work

Did you remember the special forms of *be*? Check your answers in the back of the book.

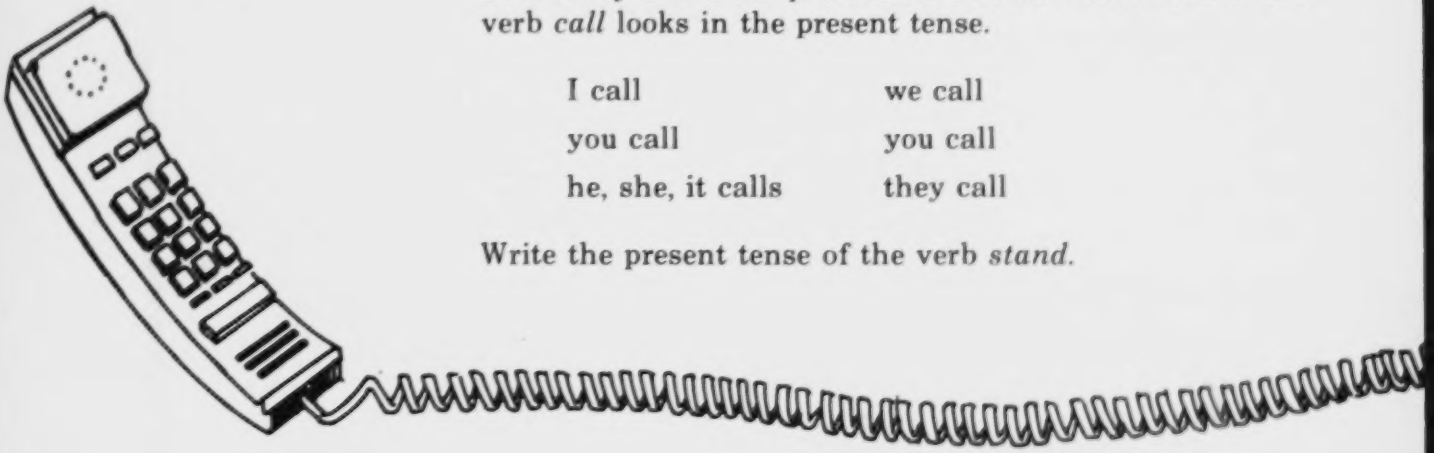
- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 24.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 22 and check again.**

VERBS

Some verbs tell about something that is happening right now. They are called *present tense* verbs. This is how the verb *call* looks in the present tense.

I call	we call
you call	you call
he, she, it calls	they call

Write the present tense of the verb *stand*.



I _____ we _____

you _____ you _____

he, she, it _____ they _____

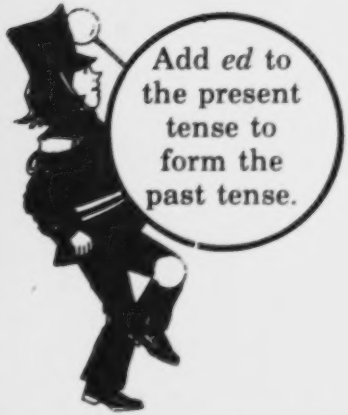
Some verbs tell about things that happened at some time before now. They are called *past tense* verbs. To change a verb to past tense, add *ed* to the present tense. This is how the verb *call* looks in the past tense.

I called	we called
you called	you called
he, she, it called	they called

When you add *ed* to verbs that end in *e*, drop the final *e* before adding the ending.

Example: smile + ed = smiled

I smiled	we smiled
you smiled	you smiled
he, she, it smiled	they smiled



Write the past tense of the verb *touch*.

I _____ we _____

you _____ you _____

he, she, it _____ they _____

Write the past tense of the verb *dance*.

I _____ we _____

you _____ you _____

he, she, it _____ they _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember to drop final *e* before adding *ed*?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 27.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 25 and check again.**

Write *past* next to each past tense verb.
Write *present* next to each present tense verb.

1. blamed _____
2. paints _____
3. chuckled _____
4. count _____
5. earn _____
6. jumped _____
7. melts _____
8. opened _____
9. owns _____
10. looked _____
11. planted _____
12. save _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember that past tense verbs end in *ed*? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** Go on to page 28.
- ☐ **No** Go back to page 25 and check again.

VERBS

Write the past tense of each verb. One is done for you.

rake *raked*	look _____	want _____
crack _____	close _____	count _____
listen _____	like _____	call _____
add _____	open _____	live _____
change _____	turn _____	fill _____
finish _____	rain _____	pick _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember how to form the past tense?
Did you remember to drop final *e* before adding *ed*?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 29.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 25 and check again.**

Write the present tense of each verb.
One is done for you.

cooked *cook*	stacked _____	shouted _____
asked _____	invited _____	painted _____
moved _____	smelled _____	started _____
played _____	explained _____	circled _____
collected _____	camped _____	hiked _____
walked _____	joined _____	smiled _____
hunted _____	cared _____	landed _____
watched _____	tasted _____	looked _____

VERBS

The past tense of the verb *be* has special forms.

I was	we were
you were	you were
he, she, it was	they were

Match each word or group of words with the correct past tense form of *be*. Write the words.

we	• was	we *were*
I	• were	
two trees	• was	
you	• were	
Lori	• were	
it	• was	

Write each sentence in the past tense.

Example: Craig is a painter.

Craig was a painter.

1. Mrs. Cheng is our teacher.

2. Twenty students are in our class.

3. We are all good friends.

4. I am the tallest one in my class.

5. You are very good at math.

Sometimes a verb is two words. A form of *be* is combined with another verb. A verb with two or more words is a *verb phrase.*

verb phrase
Kevin is washing the car.

In this verb phrase *washing* is the main verb, and *is* is a *helping* verb.

Verb phrases can be in the present tense or past tense. You change the tense by changing the verb *be.*

Present: He *is* using the hose.
Past: He *was* using the hose.

Circle the helping verb in each verb phrase.

1. was looking 2. am playing 3. were sending 4. is learning 5. are swimming

Write the verb phrase in each sentence. Circle the helping verb, and draw a box around the main verb.

Example: Judy is going to summer camp. (is) *going*

6. Paul is carrying a pile of wood. _____

7. We are building a fire. _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember that helping verbs are forms of *be*? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 34.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 32 and check again.**

A verb phrase has a helping verb and a main verb.

Write each sentence. Change the verb to a verb phrase.

Example: My sister works at the airport.

My sister is working at the airport.

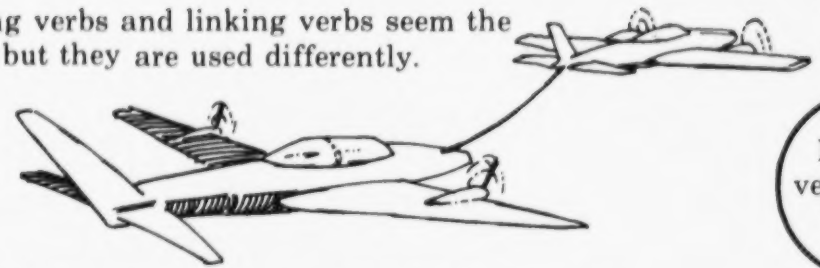
1. Mr. Herman takes a plane to the city.

2. His two sons go with him.

3. They looked for their seats.

4. We wave good-bye to them.

Helping verbs and linking verbs seem the same, but they are used differently.



Linking verbs show being.

Helping verbs are forms of *be* in verb phrases.

Decide if the underlined word is a helping verb or a linking verb.

Write *helping* or *linking*.

1. Dennis <u>is</u> learning to fly a plane. _____
2. Mr. Richards <u>is</u> his teacher. _____
3. At first Dennis <u>was</u> scared. _____
4. Now he <u>is</u> having fun. _____
5. We <u>are</u> watching the plane. _____

38

The verb *have* is special. Look at the present and past tense of *have*.

Present		**Past**	
I have	we have	I had	we had
you have	you have	you had	you had
he, she, it has	they have	he, she it had	they had

Write *have, has,* or *had* to complete each sentence.

1. Last Friday we _____ a party in school.
2. Everyone _____ on a costume that day.
3. Right now we _____ a surprise visitor.
4. He _____ a gift for everyone.
5. We _____ a gift for him, too.
6. It _____ red wrapping paper on it.

Write each sentence. Change the verb to past tense.

1. You have a coat like mine.

_____

2. My coat has a different belt.

_____

3. We have the same boots, too.

_____

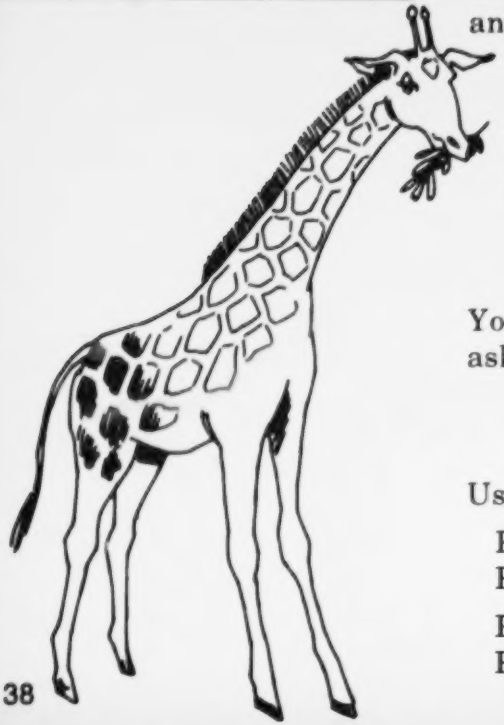
Write each sentence. Change the verb to present tense.

4. I had a pair of red gloves.

_____

5. They had a black stripe.

_____



The verb *do* is another special verb. Look at the present and past tense of *do*.

Present		Past	
I do	we do	I did	we did
you do	you do	you did	you did
he, she, it does	they do	he, she, it did	they did

You can use forms of *do* to make telling sentences into asking sentences.

Giraffes eat leaves.
Do giraffes eat leaves?

Use forms of *do* when you put the word *not* in a sentence.

Peter looks at the giraffe.
Peter *does not* look at the giraffe.

Peter looked at the giraffe.
Peter *did not* look at the giraffe.

Write *do, does,* or *did* to complete each sentence.

1. Every day Miguel _____ many things before school.
2. Yesterday he _____ some exercises.
3. Sometimes I _____ my chores in the morning.
4. Mom _____ not mind that.
5. Last week we all _____ our exercises together.

Check Your Work

Did you remember the special forms of *do*?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 40.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 38 and check again.**

Change each telling sentence to an asking sentence. Use *do, does,* or *did.*

Example: Paul lives near a river.

Does Paul live near a river?

1. He hears noise from the ships.

_____

2. The ships carry people and goods.

_____

Check Your Work

Did you remember how to make a question with the verb *do*? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** Go on to page 41.
- ☐ **No** Go back to page 38 and check again.

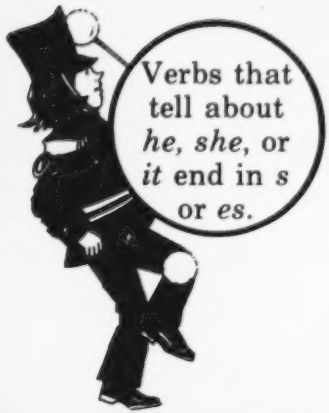
When you write verbs in the present tense, sometimes you need to add *s*.

I knock	we knock
you knock	you knock
he, she, it knock*s*	they knock

Notice that when the verb tells about *he*, *she*, or *it*, the verb ends in *s*.

For some verbs, you need to add *es*. Add *es* when a verb ends in *ch*, *sh*, *s*, *x*, or *z*.

I wish	we wish
you wish	you wish
he, she, it wish*es*	they wish



Circle the correct verb in each sentence.

1. Marian (own, owns) a telescope.
2. Every night she (watches, watch) the stars.
3. Sometimes she (see, sees) a shooting star.
4. It (streakes, streaks) across the sky.
5. Marian (look, looks) for the moon with her telescope.
6. A light (flashs, flashes) in her eyes.
7. She (move, moves) the telescope.
8. The moon (slips, slipes) behind a cloud.

Write each sentence. Use the new word that is in parentheses.

Example: We wish on the stars. (He)

He *wishes on the stars.*

1. I search for the brightest star. (She)

_____

2. They sparkle in the sky. (It)

_____

Check Your Work

Did you remember when to add *es* to verbs? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 44.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 41 and check again.**

When you use the verbs *be*, *have*, or *do* and the word *not*, you can write the verb a shorter way.

I *do not* want any more broccoli.
I *don't* want any more broccoli.

To make a short form of the verb, write the two words together as one word. Take the **o** out of the word *not*, and write this mark (') instead. The mark (') is called an *apostrophe.*

Here are some more words written the short way.

have + not = haven't
has + not = hasn't
had + not = hadn't
did + not = didn't
does + not = doesn't

is + not = isn't
are + not = aren't
was + not = wasn't
were + not = weren't

Write the shorter forms of these verbs.

are not *aren't* were not _____ did not _____

do not _____ does not _____ is not _____

Write the longer forms of these verbs. One is done for you.

isn't *is not* hadn't _____ wasn't _____

hasn't _____ haven't _____ doesn't _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember how to make the long form and the short form of these verbs?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ Yes Go on to page 46.
- ☐ No Go back to page 44 and check again.

VERBS

Circle the correct verb in each sentence.

1. Cathy (wasnt, wasn't) ready for school on time.
2. She (didn't, didnot) get to the bus stop early enough.
3. Mom (has'nt, hasn't) time to drive her to school.
4. I (dono't, don't) need my bike today.
5. (Aren't, Arent') you going to borrow it?

Write each sentence. Write the verb a shorter way.

1. Your teacher is not very pleased.

_____

2. You have not been on time once this week.

49

_____

A noun is a naming word. It names a *person*, a *place*, or a *thing*. The naming part of a sentence usually has a noun in it. Here are some nouns.

People

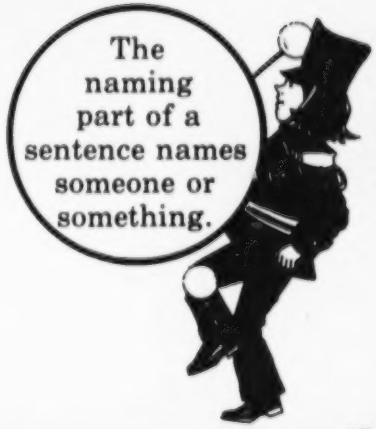
friend	brother	grandma	child
uncles	farmers	runners	adults
Barbara	Mrs. Ruiz	Aunt Edith	Gail Edwards

Places

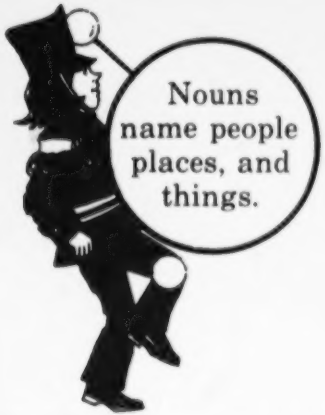
city	gym	cave	airport
buildings	garages	zoos	backyards

Things

baseball	monkey	bowl	finger
diamonds	peanuts	skates	wings



NOUNS



Circle the nouns.

stove	strong	often	kitchen	brown
very	radio	angry	bottles	boy
all	baker	pool	heavy	ladder
town	friends	sad	elf	stream
dishes	street	sidewalk	gave	catcher

Check Your Work

Did you remember what a noun is?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 49**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 47 and check again.**

Circle the nouns.

store	go	into	tail	elephant
Paula	teams	sun	kings	cars
lost	why	roof	wheels	Jeff
oranges	torn	window	windy	over
ready	up	sisters	far	wet

Check Your Work

Did you remember what a noun is?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** Go on to page 50.
- ☐ **No** Go back to page 47 and check again.

52

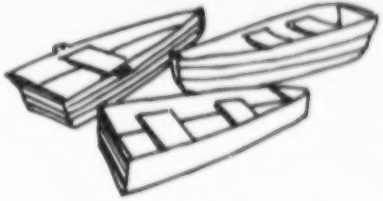
NOUNS

Write the noun or nouns in each sentence. Write *person*, *place*, or *thing* to tell what each noun names.

Example: The good king lived in a big castle. *king* — *person*; *castle* — *place*

1. Many fine knights lived there, too. _____ _____
2. They rode throughout the kingdom on horses. _____ _____
   _____ _____
3. A dragon lived nearby in a cave. _____ _____
   _____ _____
4. It was kind to all the villagers. _____ _____
5. They brought it fresh bananas. _____ _____

Write a noun to go with each picture



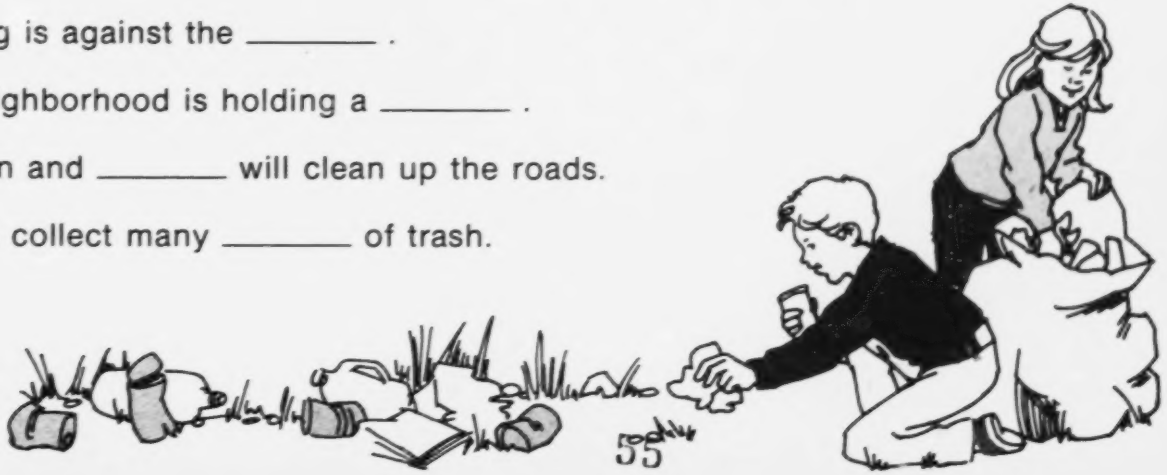
54

NOUNS

Use one of these nouns to complete each sentence below.

law adults trash bags contest

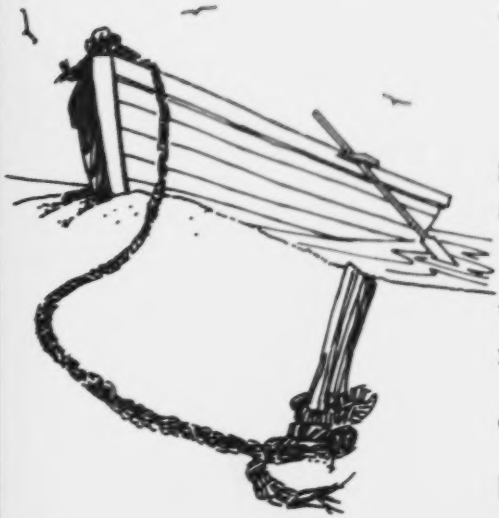
1. Sometimes people throw pieces of _____ along the side of the road.
2. Littering is against the _____ .
3. The neighborhood is holding a _____ .
4. Children and _____ will clean up the roads.
5. We can collect many _____ of trash.



Write your own nouns.

People	Places	Things
doctor	*hall*	*key*
	56	

NOUNS



Nouns can name one or more than one.
These nouns name one.

hand turkey rope peach fox

To make a noun name more than one, add *s*, or *es*.

hands turkeys ropes peaches foxes

Spelling Hint: When a noun ends in *ch, sh, s, x,* or *z,* add *es* to make it name more than one.

Write *one* if the noun names one. Write *more* if the noun names more than one.

card _____ houses _____

baskets _____ carrot _____

hills _____ trucks _____

Write each noun so that it names more than one.

Example: sandwich *sandwiches*

1. bike _____
2. scratch _____
3. judge _____
4. lunch _____
5. toe _____
6. glass _____
7. door _____
8. tiger _____
9. dress _____
10. aunt _____

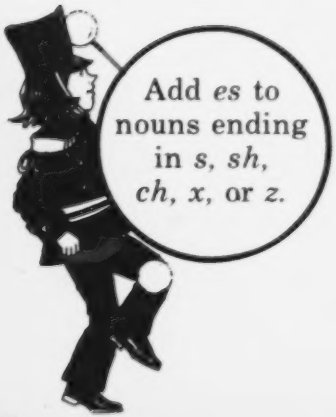
Check Your Work

Did you remember to add *s* or *es* to each noun? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 56.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 54 and check again.**

Circle the correct noun to complete each sentence.

1. Three (groups, groupes) of friends went to the park.
2. Seven (duck, ducks) were swimming in the lake.
3. Bonnie threw them some (pieces, piece) of bread.
4. She had two (bunchs, bunches) of grapes for them, too.
5. Some (benches, benchs) were by a tree.
6. The friends rested for a few (minute, minutes).
7. One group of friends rode (bike, bikes) home.
8. They all met at Jane's (house, houses).



Write a pair of sentences for each noun. In one sentence the noun should name one. In the other sentence the noun should name more than one.

Example: box

The box was full of pencils.

The boxes of dog food are on the shelf.

bush

piece

NOUNS

Some nouns name any person or place.

builder artist street town school

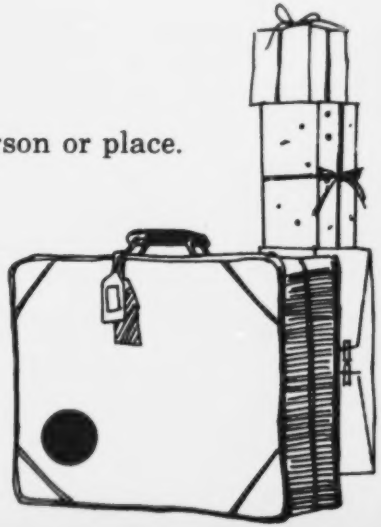
Other nouns name a special person or place. These nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Wayne Carol Wright Hillside Drive

Springfield Park Forest School

Circle the noun or nouns in each sentence that name a special person or place.

1. Mindy is visiting her cousin in Newville.
2. She left her home in Bear Park two days ago.
3. Aunt Jane and Uncle Steve met her at the train station.
4. She brought gifts for Lauren and Andrew.
5. They went to a movie in Taylor Falls.



Write a noun that names a special person or place for each word below.

One is done for you.

street *Church Street* school _____

friend _____ store _____

teacher _____ town _____

Nouns that name special people or places begin with capital letters.

Write the name of a special person or place to answer each question.

1. What is the town where you live?

_____

2. What is your mother's first name?

_____

3. What name would you give to a new puppy?

_____

NOUNS

You can use nouns to show that something belongs to a person, place or thing. Write the noun that tells who owns something. Then write an apostrophe (') and the letter *s*.

The sneakers belong to Ray. They are *Ray's* sneakers.

Here are some more nouns that show belonging.

the dish that belongs to the dog—the *dog's* dish
the hair that Jessie has—*Jessie's* hair
the students that belong in our school—our *school's* students

Now try some on your own. One is done for you.

1. books that belong to Susan *Susan's books*
2. an idea that Brenda had _____
3. the game that my friend owns _____
4. the ears that the cat has _____

Finish each sentence. Write the underlined words as nouns that show belonging.

Example: The job of my mother is taking pictures.

My mother's job is taking pictures.

1. The bike of Jody is in the driveway.

   _____ bike is in the driveway.

2. Is it the bike of a boy?

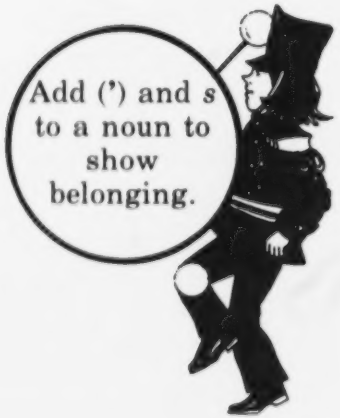
   Is it _____ bike?

3. Where is the camera of Mom?

   Where is _____ camera?

4. We can take a picture for the collection of my sister.

   We can take a picture for _____ collection.



Nouns that name more than one can also show belonging. Suppose two boys each own a dog. You could show belonging this way.

the boys' dogs

Because the noun *boys* already ends in *s*, all you do is add the apostrophe (') after the letter *s*.

the nests that the birds have—the *birds'* nests
the car that my parents own—my *parents'* car
the lunch that the girls had—the *girls'* lunch

Now try some on your own.

1. keys that belong to the guards _____
2. a trip that the clubs had _____
3. the shouts of the fans _____
4. the shirts that the players own _____
5. the room that my brothers share _____

65

Finish each sentence. Write the underlined words to show belonging.

Example: The birthdays <u>of my friends</u> are coming up.

<u>My friends'</u> birthdays are coming up.

1. We can have a party in the house <u>of my parents</u>.

   We can have a party in _____ house.

2. I will borrow the records <u>of my cousins</u>.

   I will borrow _____ records.

3. Reggie can hang up the coats <u>of the guests</u>.

   Reggie can hang up _____ coats.

4. Maybe we can play in the backyard <u>of the neighbors</u>.

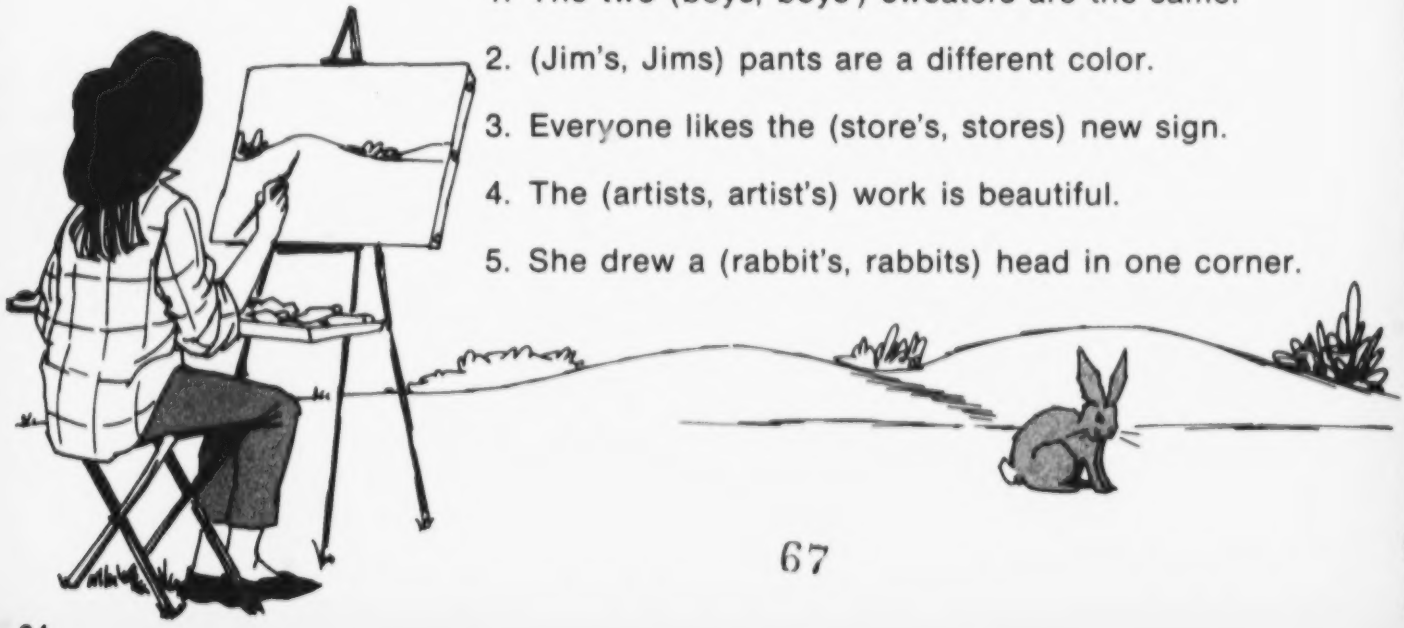
   Maybe we can play in _____ backyard.

To show belonging in nouns that name more than one, add ' after the letter *s*.

NOUNS

Circle the correct noun to complete each sentence.

1. The two (boys, boys') sweaters are the same.
2. (Jim's, Jims) pants are a different color.
3. Everyone likes the (store's, stores) new sign.
4. The (artists, artist's) work is beautiful.
5. She drew a (rabbit's, rabbits) head in one corner.



The naming part of a sentence names someone or something. It often has a noun in it.

The action or telling part tells about the person or thing. It always has a verb in it.

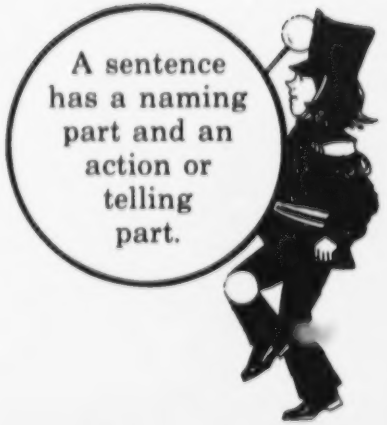
In a telling sentence the naming part usually comes before the action or telling part.

naming part | action part

People on the bus sang a cheerful tune.

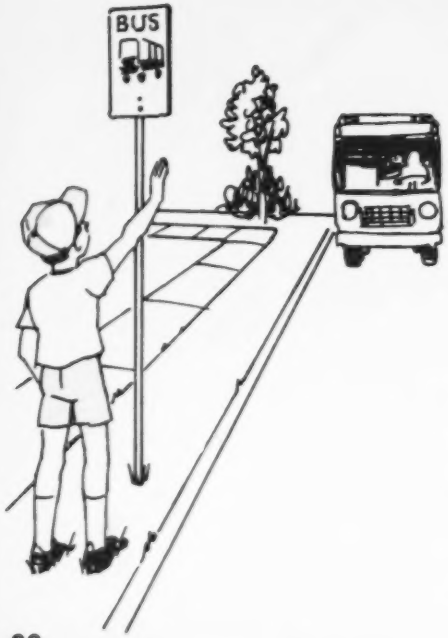
naming part | telling part

The bus driver is always friendly.



68

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES



In some asking sentences the naming part comes second.

naming part — What color is [the bus?]

naming part — How old is [Karen?]

In other asking sentences, the naming part comes between words in the telling part.

naming part — Can [Ricky] sit with us?

naming part — Does [he] have his lunch?

An easy way to find the naming part in an asking sentence is to turn the sentence into a telling sentence. Then the naming part will be the first part of the sentence.

naming part — Did [Mark] ride the bus?

naming part — [Mark] did ride the bus.

Circle the naming part in each sentence. Underline the telling or action part.

1. Many people like horses.
2. Does Ed ride his horse every day?
3. Clothing for horseback riders should be comfortable.
4. Some riders wear boots.
5. A saddle keeps the rider on the horse.
6. Are you holding on to the straps?
7. Ed's horse is trained well.
8. Ed might let me ride his horse.

70

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES

Write a naming part to complete each sentence.

Example: _____ are practicing their music.

Four boys from my neighborhood are practicing their music.

1. _____ plays the drums.
2. _____ hear the music all through the house.
3. Can _____ sing with your group?
4. _____ brought his guitar.
5. Does _____ like this song?
6. _____ sang together.

Write a telling or action part to complete each sentence.
Example: My favorite group _____.

My favorite group *made a new record.*

A telling or action part tells about someone or something.

1. The music _____.
2. All my friends _____.
3. The record store _____.
4. I _____.
5. After a few minutes Lois _____.
6. Jan and I _____.

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES

Match each naming part with an action part.

The brown dog •	• drives me to school.
My older brother Ron •	• chews on its bone.
The color of the ocean •	• are my best friend.
You •	• takes two hours.
A trip to the city •	• was bright blue.
Drops of rain •	• splashed on the window.

Write the sentences you made on page 70.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

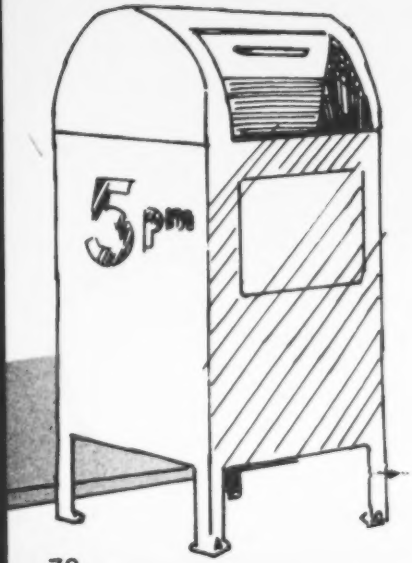
6. _____

Just for Fun

Go back to page 70 and match each naming part with a different action part. Make silly sentences.

74

PRONOUNS



A *pronoun* takes the place of a noun.

noun
Maria dropped her letter in the mailbox.

pronoun
She dropped her letter in the mailbox.

These are pronouns you use in the naming part of a sentence.

I you he she it we they

You can also use pronouns in the action part.

noun
Sandy opened the *letter.*

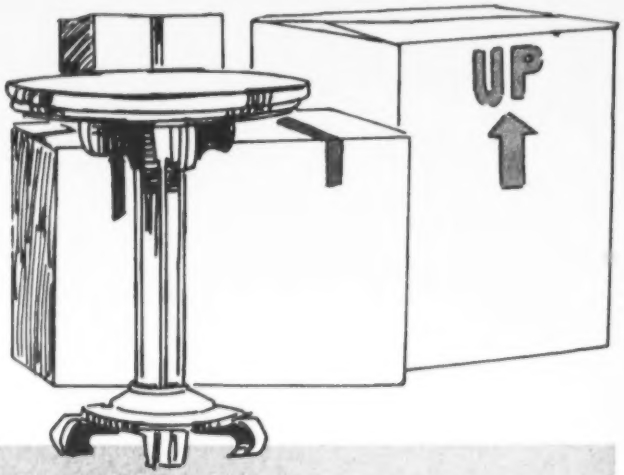
pronoun
Sandy opened *it.*

These are the pronouns you use in the action part of a sentence.

me you him her it us them

Circle the pronoun or pronouns in each sentence.

1. We are moving into a new house.
2. They helped the movers with the furniture.
3. Does the table belong to you?
4. I will put it in my room
5. Will the new neighbors visit us?



Check Your Work

Did you remember which words are pronouns?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 74.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 72 and check again.**

PRONOUNS

Circle the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. That big dog likes (me, I).
2. (We, Us) have a dog just like that one.
3. Did (them, they) train their dog?
4. It wags its tail at (she, her).
5. (Her, She) gives it a treat.

Check Your Work

Did you remember which pronouns to use in the naming and telling parts of sentences?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 75.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 72 and check again.**

Write each sentence. Change the underlined words in the naming part to a pronoun.

1. Mr. Hart collected the letters from the mailbox.

_____

2. The mailbox is on the corner.

_____

3. Theo's friends sent cards and letters.

_____

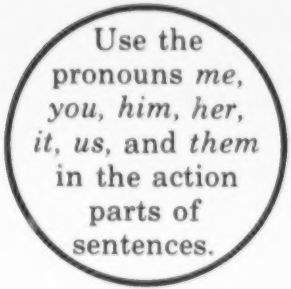
Check Your Work

Did you remember which pronouns to use in the naming part of a sentence?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** Go on to page 76.
- ☐ **No** Go back to page 72 and check again.

PRONOUNS

Write each sentence. Change the underlined word or words in the action part to a pronoun.



1. A friendly man watched Ray.

_____

_____

2. In the soft sand Ray dug a hole.

_____

_____

3. He grabbed some stones.

_____

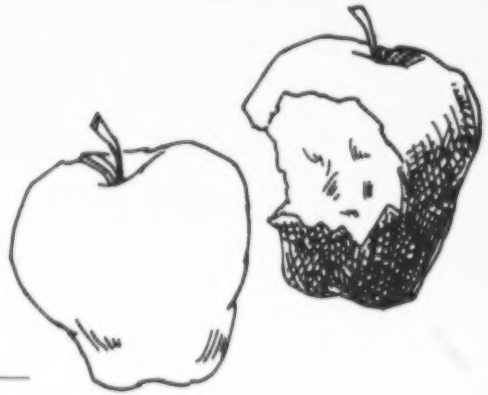
4. Ray was building a castle.

_____

Circle the wrong pronoun in each sentence. Write the correct pronoun on the line.

Example: (Us) are raising money for the class trip. *We*

1. Me sold apples to my whole family. _____
2. Them are delicious, too. _____
3. My brother likes they a lot. _____
4. Him ate two apples this morning. _____
5. Katie called I into the kitchen last night. _____



Check Your Work

Did you remember which pronouns to use in the naming and telling parts of sentences?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 78.**
☐ **No** **Go back to page 72 and check again.**

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION

All sentences begin with a capital letter and end with some kind of mark. The mark after the last word in a sentence lets you know that the sentence has ended. Write a period at the end of a telling sentence or a command. A period is a small dot (.)

Look at these sentences. Notice the capital letters at the beginning and the periods at the end.

Telling sentence: That boy is riding his new bike.

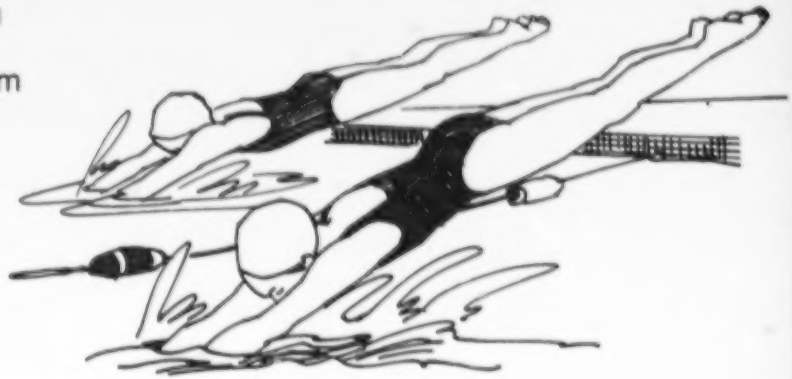
Command: Ride your new bike.

Write a question mark at the end of an asking sentence. A question mark is a curved mark that looks like this (?) Remember to begin an asking sentence with a capital letter.

Asking sentence: Where is your new bike?

Write the correct mark at the end of each sentence.

1. Who called you yesterday afternoon
2. It was a girl from my swimming team
3. We will be in a race next week
4. Do you want to watch the race
5. Come to the pool right after lunch
6. Bring some friends with you

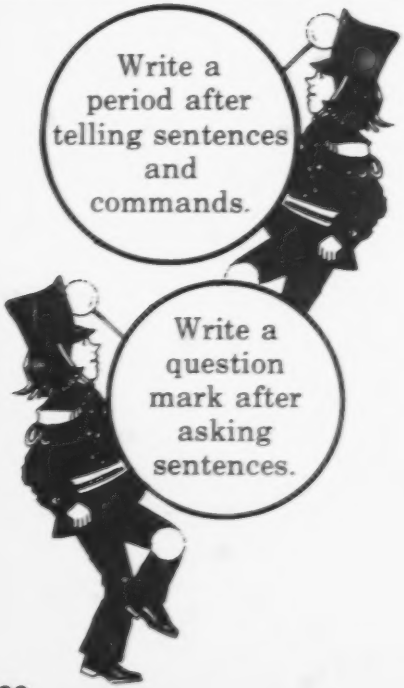


Check Your Work

Did you remember when to use periods and question marks? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** Go on to page 80.
- ☐ **No** Go back to page 78 and check again.

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION



Write each sentence. Write a capital letter at the beginning and the correct mark at the end.

1. a brown truck pulled up in front of the house

_____

_____

2. did someone send a package to Amy

_____

3. a woman is ringing the doorbell

_____

_____

Use a capital letter to begin a person's first and last name.

Mike Bradford Benita Ramirez

Use a capital letter to begin the names of days and months.

Days			**Months**			
Monday	Thursday	Sunday	January	April	July	October
Tuesday	Friday		February	May	August	November
Wednesday	Saturday		March	June	September	December

Circle the name in each row that is written correctly.

1.	Bert henderson	bert Henderson	Bert Henderson
2.	Sunday, August 14	sunday, August 14	Sunday, august 14
3.	Friday, april 6	friday, april 6	Friday, April 6
4.	carla Smith	Carla Smith	Carla smith

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION

Write each name or date with capital letters.

1. friday, october 12 _____
2. bill hains _____
3. sunday, june 17 _____
4. tuesday, november 6 _____
5. dena lang _____
6. fred madden _____
7. thursday, july 2 _____
8. mona andrews _____
9. abe green _____
10. saturday, may 5 _____

Write a capital letter for the word *I* in each sentence. Remember that names always begin with capital letters, and *I* is the same as your name.

1. Do i know your sister Helen?

_____

2. Maybe i met her at your birthday party.

_____

3. i have a message for Helen.

_____

4. May i give it to her for you?

_____

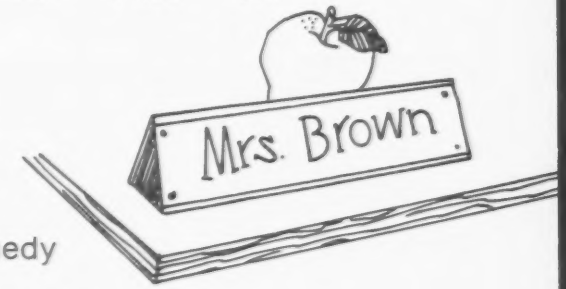
5. i saw her a few minutes ago.

_____

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION

Always write capital letters to begin a person's title. All titles except for Miss end with a period.

Mr. Mrs. Ms. Dr. Miss Jr.



When you write an initial instead of a person's name, write a capital letter and put a period after it.

John William Hill *John W. Hill* or *J.W. Hill*

Circle the name that is correct.

1. Alan B Kennedy Alan B. Kennedy Alan b. Kennedy
2. mrs. Brenda Tyler Mrs Brenda Tyler Mrs. Brenda Tyler
3. kevin a. Robinson Kevin A. Robinson Kevin a Robinson
4. Ms Joan Snyder ms. Joan Snyder Ms. Joan Snyder
5. Mr. Carl Peron, jr. Mr Carl Peron, Jr. Mr. Carl Peron, Jr.
6. lois Duncan Lois duncan Mrs. Lois Duncan

Write each name using initials. Write a title before the name.

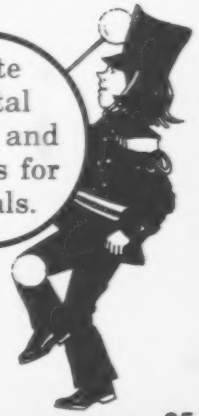
Example: Nancy Edith Daniels

Mrs. N. E. Daniels

Write a period after most titles.

1. Lillian Beth Curry _____
2. Rita Jean Hazen _____
3. Albert Greg Lewin _____
4. Sandra Jane Millen _____
5. Ernest Charles Sommers _____
6. Donald James Coffman _____
7. Charlene Barbara Henry _____

Write capital letters and periods for initials.



88

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION

Write capital letters for the names of places.

Long Beach Houston Chicago Hawaii Maine

North Shore Drive Castle Street Maple Avenue

An address tells where a person lives. It gives the house number and street name, the city, and the state. When you write an address, write a comma (,) between the name of the city and the state abbreviation.

Example: 506 Brook Street
Hamilton, OH 43207

The numbers that come after the state name are called the ZIP code. When you write a ZIP code, leave some space after the name of the state.

Write your name and address.

_____

_____

_____

Write each address correctly.

1. 627 parker Drive _____

   Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 77374 _____

2. 16231 richland road _____

   Jackson, north carolina 84400 _____

3. 374 Belmont street _____

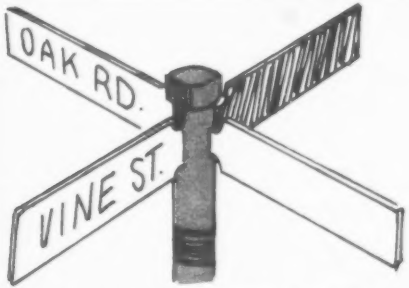
   Carterville georgia 55553 _____

Check Your Work

Did you remember when to use capital letters and commas in addresses? Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 88.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to page 86 and check again.**

ABBREVIATIONS



When you write addresses, you can write some of the words a shorter way. You write only some of the letters in the word and write a period at the end.

Circle = Cir.	Street = St.
Avenue = Ave.	Boulevard = Blvd.
Road = Rd.	Lane = La.
Drive = Dr.	

Write each address the short way.

Example: 6060 Strawberry Drive *6060 Strawberry Dr.*

707 Creek Boulevard _____

953 Green Street _____

1602 Moonlight Circle _____

44 Comic Lane _____

926 Cherry Lane _____

3516 Moore Avenue _____

2810 Henry Road _____

30 Bucks Boulevard _____

You can write other words a shorter way. Here are the shorter ways to write words you use when you measure. Notice that the short way to write *inch* is the only one that has a period at the end.

inch = in.
foot = ft
yard = yd
mile = mi
meter = m
centimeter = cm
millimeter = mm
kilometer = km

Match each word with the shorter way to write it.

foot •	• km
centimeter •	• in.
kilometer •	• cm
inch •	• mi
millimeter •	• yd
yard •	• m
meter •	• mm
mile •	• ft

ABBREVIATIONS

Each word below can be written a shorter way. Circle the correct way to write the word.

1. Street	St	Str	st.	St.
2. meter	m.	M	m	mm
3. Drive	d	Dr.	Dr	Dri.
4. Avenue	Ave.	Av	ave.	av
5. mile	m	mi.	mi	Mi.
6. inch	in.	inc.	In	IN.

Check Your Work

Did you remember the shorter way to write words?
Check your answers in the back of the book.

- ☐ **Yes** **Go on to page 91.**
- ☐ **No** **Go back to pages 88 and 89 and check again.**

Chris is writing a letter to her friend. Help her finish the letter. Add nouns, pronouns, and verbs. Write any marks that are missing at the ends of sentences.

July 17, 19--

Dear Kim,

I have not seen you in a long _____ (noun) . _____ (pronoun) really miss you. This summer I am taking swimming _____ (noun) . Did _____ (pronoun) hear about my visit to a farm I fed the _____ (noun) and _____ (noun) every day I borrowed Rick's _____ one afternoon. Then _____ (pronoun) _____ (verb) all around the pond.

Please _____ (verb) to me soon.

94

Your friend,

Chris

Now help Chris write an envelope for her letter. Use the short way to write words. Write capital letters where Chris forgot them. Remember to write your return address.

Here is Kim's address.

miss Kim martin
6069 anthill Lane
dallas, Texas 99991

95

Now write a letter of your own. Tell a friend about your summer plans. Look at page 91 if you are not sure how to write a letter.

96

Answers

Page 6
1. A 2. T 3. C 4. A

Page 7
1. C 2. A 3. T 4. C

Page 10
1. Is this table a fine piece of work?
2. Did Josh make it himself?

Page 11
1. This board is long enough for a bench.
2. Kelly will paint the bench green.
3. A carpenter can fix that broken door.
4. You would like a shelf over your desk.

Page 12
1. Please send me a letter from your new home.
2. Sit down at the table.
3. Put on a warm jacket.

Page 14
1. S 3. N 3. S

Page 15
1. All the children watched the dancing horses.
2. The big white horse held its head up high.
3. Steven wants a horse of his own.
4. This act is the best part of the circus.

Page 18
1. A 2. L 3. A 4. L

Page 19
1. has, A 2. is, L 3. wrote, A
4. was, L 5. want, A

Page 20
1. take 2. think 3. found 4. rode
5. swam

Page 22
1. are 2. am 3. is 4. are 5. is

Page 23
1. is 2. am 3. is 4. is 5. are 6. are

Page 24

I stand	we stand
you stand	you stand
he, she, it stands	they stand

Page 26

I touched	we touched
you touched	you touched
he, she, it touched	they touched
I danced	we danced
you danced	you danced
he, she, it danced	they danced

Page 27

1. past	7. present
2. present	8. past
3. past	9. present
4. present	10. past
5. present	11. past
6. past	12. present

Page 28

raked	looked	wanted
cracked	closed	counted
listened	liked	called
added	opened	lived
changed	turned	filled
finished	rained	picked

Page 29

cook	stack	shout
ask	invite	paint
move	smell	start
play	explain	circle
collect	camp	hike
walk	join	smile
hunt	care	land
watch	taste	look

Page 30
we were
I was
two trees were
you were
Lori was
it was

Page 31
1. Mrs. Cheng was our teacher.
2. Twenty students were in our class.
3. We were all good friends.
4. I was the tallest one in my class.
5. You were very good at math.

Page 33
1. was looking
2. am playing
3. were sending
4. is learning
5. are swimming
6. is carrying
7. are building

Page 34
1. Mr. Herman is taking a plane to the city.
2. His two sons are going with him.
3. They were looking for their seats.
4. We are waving good-bye to them.

Page 35
1. helping 2. linking 3. linking
4. helping 5. helping

Page 36
1. had 2. had 3. have 4. has
5. have 6. has

Page 37
1. You had a coat like mine
2. My coat had a different belt.
3. We had the same boots, too.
4. I have a pair of red gloves
5. They have a black stripe.

Page 39
1. does 2. did 3. do 4. does 5. did

Page 40
1. Does he hear noise from the ships?
2. Do the ships carry people and goods?

Page 42
1. owns 2. watches 3. sees 4. streaks
5. looks 6. flashes 8. moves 8. slips

Page 43
1. She searches for the brightest star.
2. It sparkles in the sky.

Page 45

aren't	weren't	didn't
don't	doesn't	isn't
is not	had not	was not
has not	have not	does not

Page 46
1. wasn't 2. didn't 3. hasn't 4. don't
5. Aren't
1. Your teacher isn't very pleased.
2. You haven't been on time once this week.

Page 48

stove	kitchen		
radio	bottles	boy	
baker	pool	ladder	
town	friends	elf	stream
dishes	street	sidewalk	catcher

Page 49

store	tail	elephant	
Paula	teams	sun	kings cars
roof	wheels	Jeff	
oranges	window		
sisters			

Page 50
1. knights, person
2. kingdom, place
   horses, thing
3. dragon, thing
   cave, place
4. villagers, person
5. bananas, thing

Page 51

candle	queen	tent	cups
painter	boats	fish	cooks

Page 52
1. trash 2. law 3. contest 4. adults
5. bags

Page 54

card, one	houses, more
baskets, more	carrot, one
hills, more	trucks, more

Page 55
1. bikes 6. glasses
2. scratches 7. doors
3. judges 8. tigers
4. lunches 9. dresses
5. toes 10. aunts

98

Page 56
1. groups 2. ducks 3. pieces
4. bunches 5. benches 6. minutes
7. bikes 8. house

Page 58
1. Mindy, Newville 2. Bear Park
3. Aunt Jane, Uncle Steve
4. Lauren, Andrew 5. Taylor Falls

Page 60
1. Susan's books 2. Brenda's idea
3. my friend's game 4. the cat's ears

Page 61
1. Jody's 2. a boy's 3. Mom's
4. my sister's

Page 62
1. the guards' keys 4. the players' shirts
2. the clubs' trip 5. my brothers' room
3. the fans' shouts

Page 63
1. my parents' 2. my cousins'
3. the guests' 4. the neighbors'

Page 64
1. boys' 2. Jim's 3. store's
4. artist's 5. rabbit's

Page 67
1. Many people like horses.
2. Does Ed ride his horse every day?
3. Clothing for horseback riders should be comfortable.
4. Some riders wear boots.
5. A saddle keeps the rider on the horse.
6. Are you holding on to the straps?
7. Ed's horse is trained well.
8. Ed might let me ride his horse.

Page 70-71
1. The brown dog chews on its bone.
2. My older brother Ron drives me to school.
3. The color of the ocean was bright blue.
4. You are my best friend.
5. A trip to the city takes two hours.
6. Drops of rain splashed on the window.

Page 73
1. We 2. They 3. you 4. I, it 5. us

Page 74
1. me 2. We 3. they 4. her 5. She

Page 75
1. He collected the letters from the mailbox.
2. It is on the corner.
3. They sent cards and letters.

Page 76
1. A friendly man watched him.
2. In the soft sand Ray dug it.
3. He grabbed them.
4. Ray was building it.

Page 77
1. (Me) I
2. (Them) They
3. (they) them
4. (Him) He
5. (I) me

Page 79
1. ?
2. .
3. .
4. ?
5. .
6. .

Page 80
1. A brown truck pulled up in front of the house.
2. Did someone send a package to Amy?
3. A woman is ringing the doorbell.

Page 81
1. Bert Henderson 2. Sunday, August 14
3. Friday, April 6 4. Carla Smith

Page 82
1. Friday, October 12
2. Bill Hains
3. Sunday, June 17
4. Tuesday, November 6
5. Dena Lang
6. Fred Madden
7. Thursday, July 2
8. Mona Andrews
9. Abe Green
10. Saturday, May 5

Page 83
1. Do I know your sister Helen?
2. Maybe I met her at your birthday party.
3. I have a message for Helen.
4. May I give it to her for you?
5. I saw her a few minutes ago.

Page 84
1. Alan B. Kennedy
2. Mrs. Brenda Tyler
3. Kevin A. Robinson
4. Ms. Joan Snyder
5. Mr. Carl Peron, Jr.
6. Mrs. Lois Duncan

Page 85
(A title should be written before each name.)
1. L. B. Curry
2. R. J. Hazen
3. A. G. Lewin
4. S. J. Millen
5. E. C. Sommers
6. D. J. Coffman
7. C. B. Henry

Page 87
1. 627 Parker Drive
   Pittsburgh, PA 77374
2. 16231 Richland Road
   Jackson, NC 84400
3. 374 Belmont Street
   Carterville, GA 55553

Page 88
707 Creek Blvd.
935 Green St.
1602 Moonlight Cir.
44 Comic La.
926 Cherry La.
3516 Moore Ave.
2810 Henry Rd.
30 Bucks Blvd.

Page 89
foot—ft
centimeter—cm
kilometer—km
inch—in.
millimeter—mm
yard—yd
meter—m
mile—mi

Page 90
1. St. 4. Ave.
2. m 5. mi
3. Dr. 6. in.

Page 92
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Dallas, TX 99991

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100